

mon and avellaneous). Wrinkles of the surface are low, not rib-like. In specimens of the same diameter there is about a half whorl less than in typical *ayresiana*. Height 15.4, diam. 23 mm.

Santa Cruz Island. Type 10682 ANSP.

This form occurs also on Anacapa, both living and fossil. According to Dr. Yates¹ it was in peril of extermination on Middle Anacapa in 1889. In most specimens seen the umbilicus is narrower than in Santa Cruz shells, but some have it equally as wide.

I have not seen the form of Santa Rosa Island, but Mr. Lowe informs me that some he has seen agree with the Santa Cruz and Anacapa race.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF PLANORBIS

BY H. A. PILSBRY

In the monograph of New York Mollusca, which it is hoped will be published during 1927, various new species and subspecies are to be described and figured, among them the following form, which has been recalled to my attention by the receipt last month of a second lot from Chief Justice Latchford. As the first lot received is dated 1896, it appears to have been first collected over 30 years ago. In order to validate the name given several years ago in my MS. and furnished to several correspondents, before it leaks into print elsewhere, a description follows. As the history of *P. bicarinatus* Say, *antrosus* Conrad, is rather involved, the familiar specific name is used here.

Planorbis antrosus latchfordi, n. subsp. Pl. I, fig. 10. The shell is large, resembling *P. a. percarinatus* Wkr. somewhat, but thinner, less solid, yellowish-olivaceous; the surface between carinæ is much less convex, the cavity of the right side larger, of the left side narrower than in *percarinatus*. Lip

¹The West American Scientist VII, 1890, p. 8.

expanded, thickened within. Surface finely thread-striate. Greatest diam. 19 mm., height 11 mm.

Meach's Lake, Hull, Quebec. 45058 ANSP., collected by Chief Justice F. R. Latchford.

CONCHOLOGICAL NOTES FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON

With my brother, Frank G. Henderson, of Los Angeles, and his son, I spent five weeks of last July and August in the Hawaiian Islands, mostly on Oahu. Occasionally we were able to get away from the serious business of swimming in the surf of famed Waikiki, for collecting trips to Pearl Harbor, Waimea, Haleiwa and other places along the coast. A few items may be of interest to readers of THE NAUTILUS.

We found that the Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians eat almost any marine animals, even sea urchins. It is not uncommon to see the women gathering the tiny marine *Neritas* by bucketsful from the rocks at low tide, and they are sometimes sold in the fish markets. We did not notice them getting the *Neritinas* from fresh-water sloughs, though they are abundant locally, larger and seemingly as suitable for food, but *N. granosa* Sowerby was frequently noticed in the markets. Other species of mollusks common in the fish markets at the time of our visits are *Tapes philippinarum*, *Purpura aperta* Blainville, *Thais harpa* (Conrad), *Cellana exarata* Nuttall, *C. argentata* Sowerby, and an occasional large *Cypraea mauritiana* Linn.

Bryan, in his Natural History of Hawaii, mentions *Helcioniscus* (= *Cellana*) *exaratus* an oblong species of limpet, marked by very strong, regular, sharply-defined, radiating ribs, but does not mention the much larger *H. argentatus*, which is nearly circular, with weaker, less regular sculpture and silvery within. The largest examples of the latter now before me measure 67 x 70, 67 x 72 and 67 x 74 mm., while the largest *exaratus* measure 40 x 53, 37 x 49 and 44 x 56 mm. Bryan's figure labeled *exaratus* is surely *argentatus*. We have both species